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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-88 — OCTOBER 14, 1950

September Employment Is 300 Below August

Upward trend of Montana's total employment in industry was halted in September, according to preliminary estimates just compiled. For the first time since February the figures do not exceed those of the previous month—but the deficit is only two-tenths of one percent, or a small matter of 300 wage earners out of a total of 159,000. September figures are still 6,000 above those of a year ago, a gain of four per cent, and this is the fourth month in succession with more employment than any month in prior years.

September's industrial wage-earners numbered 158,900, falling just 300 short of the all-time high of August with 159,200, revised; the number still exceeds July's big total of 157,200. The estimates are produced co-operatively by the Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Applicants, Not Jobs, Scarce

Employment conditions in the state indicate that September's minor drop from the August employment total results from a lack of applicants rather than from a lack of jobs. This may have been produced by any of several causes. Many withdrawals of college and school workers occurred in late August and early September; there was wide-spread comment to the effect that migratory workers were fewer than in past years; and reports indicate that there have been some departures of workers intent upon securing work in the rearmament program in other states, and thus escaping the seasonal curtailment of jobs in construction, lumbering and other winter-affected employment.

Manufacturing, Mining Increase

Comparison of September estimates with those of August as revised indicates that increases occurred in manufacturing, principally in lumber and food processing, in metal mining, and in federal, state and local government employment. The principal decreases were in contract construction, both for buildings and for highways and dams, in interstate railroads, and a slight slackening in retail trade employees. Other industries showed only minor fluctuations.

Marked Growth From Year Ago

As compared with September, 1949, however, the increases are more marked. Mining employment is up 1,500 from a year ago, reflecting the expanding employment in metal production. Contract construction is 4,100 higher than last September, produced by increased hiring at two government dams, on buildings and residences, and on industrial plants and facilities. Interstate railroads are 300 lower

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INDUSTRIAL HIRING DEPLETES MONTANA LABOR SUPPLY, SHORTAGES DEVELOP

Shortages of carpenters, miners and other skills became acute in local labor markets of Montana during September as the active file of job applicants dwindled to its lowest level since November, 1948. Included in the demand list were sawmill and logging men, auto repair mechanics, machinists, and construction labor. Another acute need is registered in Sidney and Billings sugar beet areas, where toppers are sorely needed even in face of expanding use of mechanical topping devices.

Third Successive Month of Record-Smashing Placement

September hiring kept close pace with the record-breaking volume of July and August. Each of the three months showed a greater total of job placements by the state employment service than in any month in its previous history. July had 7,407, August 8,642, and September 7,214. The previous record was 6,712 in August, 1948.

Job Applicant File Dwindles

The total labor reserve in the state, as reflected by active file applicants in the 28 employment service offices, was reduced to 2,850 the last of September, from the 3,500 level at the beginning of the month. The month brought 1,600 new applications for work which served to bolster the rapidly waning reserve supply of labor. Women outnumber men in the present active file, 1,518 to 1,339. Of the September applications received, 687 out of 1,600 were from women. The present active file total of 2,857 is the lowest since November, 1948, when it numbered 2,842, with 993 women and 1,849 men.

Heavy Hiring in Construction

Placements during September included 3,896 to industry, 3,318 to agriculture. In August the division was 4,240 industrial and 4,402 agricultural. Contract construction was the principal hiring industry, with 1,251. Mining called for 430, manufacturing 524, commerce and trade 775, repair and accommodation services 337. All of these except manufacturing was an increase from the August figure.

Late Season Defers Farm Hiring

Grain farms hired the largest September block in agriculture, with 1,235; general farms ranked next with 705; then beet farms with 546; vegetable farms 428; livestock 182; and hay 163; with dairies, fruit, nurseries and specialty farms accounting for the rest.

Agricultural demand continues heavier than normal into October, due to the late harvest following a slow growing season. Beet sugar processing plants are about ten days behind normal starting date. Grain harvest has not been completed in the more elevated wheat areas. Potato harvest was just beginning in several of the heavy potato acreage areas. Indian recruitment is gaining volume as the season progresses.

May Retard Lay-Off Period

Industrial demands are expected to continue throughout the month, especially in the shortage occupations. Workers appear to be anticipating the annual lay-off period by leaving for areas where winter work is offered. The armament program offers more than normal opportunity for such employment. Meanwhile, the contractors and employers are manifesting determination to postpone the shut-down time to the latest possible date, in contrast to a year ago, when lay-offs began early.

Another favorable aspect of the present employment picture is the lengthening of the work week, particularly in the metal mining and processing industries. A six-day week has been adopted in many of the principal plants, adding twenty percent to the working time and even more substantially to the paychecks of workers.

Flow of transient labor through the state is on a less prolific scale than normal, an indication of improved employment conditions elsewhere which tend to interrupt and deplete such supply.

Recruiting for Hungry Horse

Recruitment of carpenters, laborers and woods workers for the Hungry Horse dam and attendant clearing of reservoir site in the Flathead area has maintained crews aggregating about 2,400 there; only slightly below earlier expectations of September maximum employment. Migration of workers from the dam to points offering armament work through the winter has swelled the demand.

Climatic conditions in the dam area preclude winter operations, the expectation is that shut-down of cement operations will occur around November 20 and very little employment will continue through the winter months. This will release carpenters and other construction skills for high priority jobs in other sections of the state where winter work is feasible and contemplated.

Canyon Ferry May Defy Winter

Operations at Canyon Ferry dam near Helena are centered upon cement pouring of block segments of the dam itself. Em-

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary October 1

Anaconda—(Active file 127; 61 women, 23 veterans) Turnover temporarily decreased at smelter by changeover to full six-day week. Fewer migrants appearing than during midsummer. Construction employment reduced by lack of materials. Housing project starting on high priority in October, local labor sufficient.

Billings—(Active file 480; 312 women, 63 veterans; 32 men and 54 women over 50) Construction labor is in balance. Coal mining at roundup approaching seasonal peak; second shift of 60 miners being recruited for October 9. Building contractors are getting projects enclosed so winter work may continue. Sugar factory fully manned on normal seasonal pattern of employees returning from other areas and from other activities. Canning plants have completed season run, releasing many to sugar plant. Shortage of 200 beet workers reported. recruitment of Indians begun.

Bozeman—(Active file 50; 21 women, 19 veterans) Construction work on four projects begun in September will require 100 men for full operation. Supply at present not sufficient. Some employers requiring applicants to be over 26 years of age results in restricting placement possibilities.

Butte—(Active file 330; 93 women, 41 veterans) Shortage of skills for building jobs persists in face of increase in working week from 30 to 40 hour standard. Common labor in surplus; miner demand still high, recruitment continues in the southwest, on the coast, and in eastern Montana. Transient labor greatly decreased in volume.

Cut Bank—(Active file 24; 16 women, 2 veterans) Sales clerks predominate in present supply. Demand in September was principally for construction and farm labor and skills; shortage of 30 carpenters for all-winter job continues. Removal of oil refinery plant to an eastern location announced.

Dillon—(Active file 2; 1 woman, 1 veteran) Agricultural demand past its peak with grain harvest nearing completion. Potato pickers scarce, recruitment from other areas may be necessary. Construction program tapering off, no active demand.

Forsyth—(Active file 16; 7 women, 3 veterans) Construction of cabin camps and service stations along new highway routing promises steady fall demand. Road project about completed. Colstrip mine fully staffed, small turnover. Transient labor scarce. Indians filling 90% of valley's need for beet topping; some native Mexicans being recruited.

Fort Benton—(Active file 16; 10 women, 2 veterans) Demand slackening as big wheat harvest concludes. Construction program fully manned.

Glasgow—(Active file 36; 20 women, 4 veterans) Construction skills developed acute shortage in late September, particularly for carpenters, block-layers, and labor. Crew of 75 being recruited for all-winter engagement. Beet harvest faces shortage of machine operators and farm hands have been in demand all through September.

Glendive—(Active file 39; 23 women, 9 veterans; 11 applicants over 45; five under 21) Demand has exceeded supply through September, acute shortage of male workers at close of month. All construction skills employed on housing and business structures which will continue through the winter. Two railroad track crews also to be kept in the field indefinitely.

Great Falls—(Active file 300; 164 women, 56 veterans) Increased hiring by manufacturing plants, railroads and in trade and commerce during September; decreases in utilities, finance, and government. Employment peak probably reached in September; harvest completed and some construction let-down in prospect. Metal processing plant converting to six-day week, reduces turnover and demand for new employment. Bricklayers still short; carpenter and painter need less acute than a month ago; railroad gang workers in demand.

Hamilton—(Active file 132; 65 women, 22 veterans) Demand for agricultural labor deferred to October by late season, for apples, potatoes and beets. Indian recruitment being attempted. Construction and industrial employment expected to maintain present level through October.

Havre—(Active file 19; 14 women, no veterans) Full employment through September is expected to continue into November. Demand exceeded supply in late September, migrants in greatly decreased volume; aid of other areas is being sought. Two government projects started are drawing employees from trade and service by higher pay schedules.

Helena—(Active file 109; 66 women, 22 veterans) Construction demand in September the highest in five years, counterbalanced by low demand in transportation, trade and agriculture. Smelter turnover low, mostly resulting from students returning to college. Common labor demand acute at close of month and potato harvest in October will continue that demand. Migratory labor has decreased.

Kalispell—(Active file 184; 84 women, 33 veterans) Short supply in construction, woods, sawmill labor continuing into October. Some easing of tension expected as agricultural labor is released, here and in neighboring areas. New aluminum plant not near construction stage yet, no labor demand from that source. Recruitment for carpenters and construction labor for Hungry Horse project extended to adjacent areas. Seasonal shutdowns expected to be deferred to latest possible date, normally begin in late October.

Lewistown—(Active file 21; 14 women, 5 veterans) Four construction projects operating, farming at peak employment, labor market nearly in balance, with a slim but adequate flow of transients.

Libby—(Active file 33; 29 women, no veterans; 2 men, 3 women over 50) Labor demand increased through September, promises to sustain high level into November. Turnover has increased, due to school departures and service enlistments. Harvest of Christmas trees looms for October, usually draws men and women from outside regular labor market.

Livingston—(Active file 86; 46 women, 16 veterans) Transients vanished late in September. Supply of male applicants short, a few heading into war production plants. Railroad demand for mechanics stronger, reflects increased rail traffic. Forest fire fighting produced emergency hiring in September. Construction hiring is slow except for Park road repair projects.

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Industrial Hires Deplete Montana Labor Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment has ranged around 450, with a persistent need for carpenters. Turnover has served to keep the local market stripped of construction labor. Recruitment of both carpenters and laborers from adjacent areas has been necessary to maintain full crews. Carpenters are still in short supply.

Plans for continuing cement work through the winter months depend upon success of the tent plan for protection against freezing temperatures. Large, heated tents are to envelope the block section being poured and to protect it until frost danger is past. Seasonal layoffs in other construction fields will probably ease the labor demand for the dam by mid-November.

Completions Release Highway Men

Completion of 19 highway construction projects. in September, aggregating some 207 miles of road, contributed to a decrease of nearly 300 employees of contracting firms involved. At the close of the month there were about 1,100 employees on highway contractor payrolls, as against 1,400 the last of August.

Work was progressing on 32 highway jobs covering 300 miles of road, on nine bridges, and on two overpasses. Many of these engagements will be completed before winter weather. Contracts had been awarded but work was not yet started on six road projects covering 70 miles, on eight new bridge jobs, and on one railroad underpass and a stock piling job.

Transfer of present crews and individual workers is expected to meet hiring requirements on highway activities during October, with no substantial new demands arising. The state highway commission maintenance crew numbered slightly over 800 at the close of September, a reduction of 100 from the beginning of the month.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	143.8	147.2	150.9	151.1	151.5	152.9	150.4	148.9	147.7
1950	141.1	139.8	141.3	147.0	152.1	156.3	157.2	159.2	158.9	?	?	?

September Employment Is 300 Below August

(Continued from Page 1)

in employment, counterbalanced by a gain of 900 in transportation other than railroads, and 100 in communications.

Manufacturing shows the same total as a year ago but increased 400 in durable goods while decreasing 400 in non-durable products. Specific increases occurred in lumber and timber products by 700 and 100 in stone and clay, offset by a decline of 400 in primary metals. Employment in food and kindred products was reduced 500 from a year ago while petroleum processing increased 100. The reduction in food hires appears due to lateness of the season and consequent delay in opening the sugar refining season.

Trade employment decreased 800 during the year period; 300 in wholesale and 500 in retail jobs. This could be accounted for in migration from trade to construction and agricultural employment, due to heavy demand and high wages in those channels. Finance, insurance and real estate continues its slow but steady growth by showing 200 gain for the year, a percentage of 5.5. Personal services in hotels, camps, and repair work employed 300 more last month than a year ago. Government employment declined by 100.

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

Malta—(Active file 10; 6 women, 3 veterans) Carpenter shortage felt on three local construction projects, which also consume other building skills. A road job is starting, supply doubtful unless harvest releases appear. Grain combining about done; sugar beet harvest just starting, with labor supply apparently sufficient.

Miles City—(Active file 44; 28 women, 3 veterans; 10 men and 1 woman over 50) The building program is at its peak of employment, carpenters in demand. Railroad hiring active, principal demand for firemen, brakemen, and carman helpers.

Missoula—(Active file 295; 172 women, 54 veterans) Construction employment is steady, turnover light, no increase expected. Nearly full employment at good wages prevailed through September. Forest fire fighting created emergency hiring early in September; less than normal demand. Railroad demand is decreasing. Expect shortage of beet toppers, though machines will do the bulk of that operation.

Polson—(Active file 51; 24 women, 5 veterans; 13 applicants over 50) Labor market near balance, no increase in local demand expected this fall. Construction nearing completion will release 20 to 30 men. Harvest handled mostly by neighbor exchange of labor, including potato picking.

Red Lodge—(Active file 31; 15 women, 7 veterans) Three coal mines operating at capacity, 150 men. Ample miner reserve. Road and building jobs fully manned; one civic project completed.

Shelby—(Active file 26; 13 women, 4 veterans) Demand heavier in September, kept fully up with supply; increase of transients late in month brought labor market into balance, leaving only carpenters in short supply. No demand at Tiber dam; road and building jobs there fully supplied.

Sidney—(Active file 68; 37 women, 9 veterans) Labor supply tight except for clerical and sales persons; some migration noted to war work. Demand brisk through September, especially for harvest hands, construction needs fairly supplied. Seasonal layoffs expected to begin in December.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 23; 11 women, 3 veterans) Lumber and logging demand continued through September; present crew levels expected to be maintained until weather forces curtailment. Two construction jobs, bridge and clearing for power line—labor needs all supplied. No surplus, no shortage.

Wolf Point—(Active file 26; 13 women, 4 veterans) Return of students to classroom, and reduction in flow of transients, resulted in short supply for harvest and construction work. Situation would be even more acute if materials were fully available for construction in progress.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	Sept. 1950 (2)	Aug. 1950 (3)	Sept. 1949	Aug. 50 to Sept. 50	Sept. 49 to Sept. 50
Total nonagricultural industries	158.9	159.2	152.9	—0.2	4.0
Total manufacturing	20.1	19.9	20.1	1.1	—0.3
Durable goods	11.8	11.8	11.4	—0.3	3.2
Lumber and timber products	6.4	6.3	5.7	0.4	11.1
Primary metals	4.0	4.1	4.4	—1.2	—8.2
Other (5)	1.4	1.4	1.3	—1.0	6.8
Nondurable goods	8.3	8.1	8.7	3.2	—4.7
Food and kindred products	4.9	4.7	5.4	3.7	—10.2
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.3
Other (6)	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.1	7.4
Total mining	10.9	10.8	9.4	1.4	16.7
Metal mining	8.2	8.1	6.5	0.9	25.9
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.9	.9	1.0	5.6	—4.1
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	—1.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.5	.5	.6	2.1	—10.1
Contract construction	15.3	15.7	11.2	—2.6	36.7
Contractors, building construction	4.4	4.6	3.4	—3.7	29.2
Contractors, other than building	7.7	8.0	4.5	—4.2	73.3
Contractors, special trade	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	—4.5
Total transportation and utilities	23.3	23.7	22.5	—1.8	3.6
Interstate railroads	14.1	14.5	14.3	—3.0	—1.9
Transportation except railroads	4.4	4.3	3.5	0.9	26.1
Utilities including communication	4.8	4.9	4.7	—0.4	3.6
Total Trade	37.7	37.8	38.5	—0.4	—2.1
Wholesale trade	8.3	8.3	8.6	—0.7	—4.8
Retail trade	29.4	29.5	29.9	—0.3	—1.3
General merchandise and apparel	6.7	6.6	6.0	2.3	11.4
Food stores	3.9	4.0	3.9	—2.3	1.2
Eating and drinking establishments	7.2	7.3	8.3	—0.9	—12.9
Automotive and filling stations	4.9	5.0	5.0	—2.1	—0.3
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.7	6.6	6.7	0.7	—0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	3.9	3.7	1.0	5.5
Total services and miscellaneous	20.4	20.4	20.1	—0.1	1.6
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4.0	4.2	3.8	—4.1	4.3
Personal services	2.4	2.4	2.7	—1.2	—12.0
Other (7)	14.0	13.8	13.6	1.3	3.6
Government	27.3	27.0	27.4	1.1	—0.4
Federal (8)	7.3	7.2	7.2	1.4	1.4
State and local	20.0	19.8	20.2	1.0	—1.0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on partial return of selected sample of Montana employers.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on the basis of more complete reports.
(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.
(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(8) Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1950 AND SEPTEMBER 1949

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims WkEnd10-7	
	Sept. 1950		Sept. 1949		Sept. 1950		Sept. 1949		Sept. 1950		Sept. 1949							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Anaconda	45	5	28	10	127	23	77	13	303	27	14	7	137	50	105	19	56	67
Billings	221	47	194	25	480	63	408	86	992	234	404	171	67	56	540	310	96	274
Bozeman	48	18	70	33	50	19	104	33	452	225	359	141	138	84	332	228	11	25
Butte	59	6	333	41	330	41	852	221	368	113	117	42	71	64	496	157	285	714
Cut Bank	24	3	6	0	24	2	41	5	88	39	8	6	71	0	102	10	20	47
Dillon	2	1	10	3	2	1	36	12	126	34	237	115	17	112	36	73	4	12
Forsyth	22	7	6	4	16	3	25	8	64	17	59	16	44	38	47	55	4	9
Fort Benton	11	4	10	2	16	2	8	1	224	90	77	36	55	41	13	18	3	3
Glasgow	95	25	61	12	36	4	52	10	178	55	100	44	85	45	102	87	13	28
Glendive	19	3	7	0	39	9	12	0	80	22	31	6	42	12	115	21	11	14
Great Falls	153	33	134	46	300	56	349	108	866	339	310	125	162	115	492	323	178	246
Hamilton	41	9	35	3	132	22	131	29	96	28	184	59	129	77	68	73	34	34
Havre	63	23	36	13	19	0	55	14	302	95	243	98	94	106	205	134	11	23
Helena	125	41	61	24	109	22	126	27	599	268	263	110	191	76	561	231	55	83
Kalispell	208	73	242	33	184	33	296	65	625	260	154	38	141	100	920	184	64	128
Lewistown	97	33	14	3	21	5	39	5	227	104	43	11	82	34	60	29	24	45
Libby	8	0	45	12	33	0	91	8	51	21	25	9	13	11	134	32	22	87
Livingston	64	14	35	9	86	16	29	4	200	67	152	52	48	33	118	112	20	25
Malta	5	2	7	1	10	3	37	4	35	10	23	6	39	46	9	16	10	25
Miles City	34	9	25	7	44	3	45	8	183	74	144	55	66	28	128	88	28	50
Missoula	94	20	130	31	295	54	320	78	396	173	292	128	148	67	337	231	126	230
Polson	13	1	36	10	51	5	103	38	33	16	16	10	68	38	36	20	17	58
Red Lodge	9	1	21	7	31	7	50	16	29	9	16	7	39	19	12	20	29	33
Shelby	25	6	52	5	26	4	44	7	211	91	113	28	84	60	320	96	8	14
Sidney	25	3	21	3	68	9	33	2	216	26	166	59	81	102	121	106	21	14
Thomp. Falls	26	10	32	15	23	3	33	7	54	19	30	13	63	42	63	34	16	33
Wolf Point	27	5	26	12	26	4	35	13	142	47	57	13	64	23	36	26	10	14
Tchr. Plcmt	37	11	22	8	279	87	69	21	74	25	57	6	0	35	49	21	....	....
TOTALS	1,600	413	1,746	382	2,857	500	3,592	865	7,214	2,528	4,087	1,551	2,239	1,664	5,557	3,092	1,176	2,405

1949 totals include reports from Baker, Columbia Falls, Hardin, Scobey and Townsend—Consolidated with other offices in 1950 figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950
All Manufacturing	$69.18	$66.59	$64.56	42.9	41.2	40.9	$1.611	$1.615	$1.577
Durable goods	73.55	68.02	65.39	44.7	41.3	41.0	1.644	1.647	1.594
Primary metals	59.22	58.78	57.63	40.4	39.4	39.2	1.465	1.493	1.472
Nondurable goods	61.90	64.31	63.20	40.0	41.1	40.8	1.548	1.564	1.549
Food and kindred products	54.51	56.29	54.26	40.9	42.9	43.0	1.334	1.313	1.263
All Mining	65.06	63.15	61.47	37.5	37.2	36.2	1.733	1.698	1.698
Metal mining	63.39	60.19	58.70	38.4	37.2	36.3	1.652	1.618	1.617
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	63.41	67.42	63.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	73.77	76.81	70.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	58.91	59.25	58.50	40.9	41.0	40.6	1.441	1.445	1.442

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
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HELENA, MONTANA

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